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Two Leaders of Cuban Invasion Among 10 Captives to Testify

Prisoners in Court-Martial Verify Recorded Confessions Implicating Central Intelligence Agency.

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KEY WEST, Fla., March 11 (UPI)—Ten prisoners called from

(AP)—Ten prisoners called from among their fellows yesterday by the Havana court-martial trying invasion captives include two top leaders among survivors of the ill-fated attack.

Manuel Artime, a former lieutenant in Prime Minister Fidel Castro's rebel army, headed the forces which went ashore at Cuba's Bay of Pigs last April 17. He was captured May 3.

Ulises Carbo, a Havana newspaper editor before Castro took over, was one of the 10 prisoners allowed to come to the United States last July to try to negotiate a swap of tractors for the captives.

Carbo's wife, in exile in Miami, has said the feeling among refugees is that the invasion leaders may be condemned to death.

Negotiations Failed.

"I'm so concerned and upset I can't think straight," she said.

The tractor negotiations failed and Carbo and seven others kept their word to return to their Havana prison. Two other members of the delegation stayed in the United States, saying Castro had reneged on the trade offer.

The Cuban radio said Carbo, Artine and eight others confirmed that they were guilty of participating in the invasion and said the undertaking was orga-

nized by the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

The other eight were listed by the radio as Santiago Omar, Lincoln Yabur, Rodolfo Diaz Hernandez, Pedro de Armas, Jorge Alonso Pujol, Pablo Orgainville, Jose Martinez Servet and the Rev. Firmin Asla Polo, identified as one of the invasion chaplains.

Confessions Recorded.

The radio said the confessions made by the men were recorded on tape shortly after the captures and were played back at the trial to be verified by the prisoners.

Among the prisoners quoted by name was Carbo. The broadcast said the newspaper man verified a confession in which he said that the invaders were trained at a Guatemala base with participation of the United States and taken to Giron Beach, the site of the invasion.

The plan, Carbo was quoted as saying, was to establish a beachhead to make possible the later "direct armed intervention of the United States."

The radio quoted Organville as saying that the first airplanes which supported the invasion came from Nicaragua and later flights originated from "military bases established in Florida."

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